The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF ARBITRATION.

We hope the public will not allow itself to be cheated by the jaunty explanations of those far-seeing observers, the Washington correspondents, into the belief that the Treaty of Washington is in no danger. It is in very considerable danger, and the danger comes from a source which must fill those who, like ourselves, valued the treaty no less as a precedent than as a means of terminating an existing quarrel, with genuine concern; for the difference which has arisen is one which well illustrates the difficulties which attend, and must attend, all attempts to decide great international questions by arbitration. We believe nothing was better understood by both parties, when the Treaty of Washington was under negotiation, than that the question of consequential damages—that is, the question whether England was responsible for the loss caused by the prolongation of the war after the escape of the "Alabama"—was not a question of dispute between the two countries. Mr. Sumner made a great uproar by trying to put this question into the guise of a legal proposition, but no sensible man, lay or professional, in either country, gave his performance any attention, except as a passionate expression of feeling likely to create a good deal of popular excitement. It was never considered by any lawyer as a question which could be gravely submitted to any human tribunal. The American Commissioners produced it, as the newspapers produced it, as a general and vague description of the American cause of complaint against England, to be used in the further prosecution of the quarrel in case no "amicable settlement" was arrived at. But nobody hoped or believed that a thousand million dollars, the sum Germany has wrung from unhappy France at the point of the bayonet, was to be obtained from England by any process short of war. It was evident from the protocol that the British Commissioners were under the impression that they met and disposed of this, the immeasurable, incomputable, and therefore sentimental part of the American complaint, by their expression of regret and their agreement to give the three rules an *ex-post-facto* operation. Apparently the American Commissioners accepted these concessions in this sense, but, as so often happens where two disputants, after being much embittered against each other, come to terms and "make up" unexpectedly, there was so much "effusion" over the apology that both sides forgot to put on paper what it was the apology atoned for. It would now appear that the British looked on it as quieting and for ever disposing of that vast mountain of indirect and incalculable wrong of which the Americans had so often made threatening mention, leaving nothing to be paid for in cash except what could be exactly appraised. The Americans, on the other hand, seem to have looked on the apology as simply an expression of contrition which it was the moral duty of the British to make, but which in no degree modified the relations of the parties before the law, and which left the consequential damages in their old position—that is, good things to urge on the attention of whom it might concern, as an embellishment or aggravation of the American case, even if there was no hope of getting them recognized by the arbitrators. This view of the matter, however, unfortunately found no expression anywhere, but it would seem to have been excluded from the Treaty by the provision that the arbitrators should consider the damage done by each vessel separately. It is easy enough to estimate the amount of loss which each Confederate cruiser escaping from British ports caused to the United States; but of course it would be ridiculous to provide that the Commission should define the extent to which each cruiser was responsible for the prolongation of the war; and it is fair to conclude, therefore, that the negotiators did not intend that any attempt to estimate English responsibility for that prolongation should be made.

The American "Case" was evidently drawn up under the impression that the Treaty left the United States still at liberty to get all they could from the arbitrators, and that the English concessions had in no way narrowed the field of controversy, and that it was fair to submit whatever was likely to magnify the sum of American wrongs. The British, on the other hand, supposed themselves to have reduced the controversy within certain defined limits, and to have disposed of all sentimental griefs—that is, griefs incapable of estimation in dollars and cents—by the apology, and to have left nothing to be argued at Geneva but England's liability for damages ascertainable by ordinary computation. The appearance of the "Case" has, therefore, plunged the English public into a fever of excitement, and there is imminent danger that the Treaty will be thrown overboard. This danger flows from two sources. First, the Treaty never was popular in England. It was accepted as a mode of escape from a position of considerable difficulties and embarrassment; but it was not a welcome and gratifying mode of escape. It was, throughout, a string of humiliations. It conceded a great many things which everybody had believed, two years previously, never would be conceded. It contained—what was without parallel—an expression of regret to a foreign power for acts and omissions which the Government maintained were not blameworthy, and it agreed that certain new rules of international law should have a retrospective effect. This was a hard pill to swallow, and nothing but the graceful and kindly way in which these various concessions were received by the American people made it possible to swallow it. There was much grumbling, but it was smothered by the general desire to escape from an *impasse*, and to wipe out the remembrance of the most unfortunate blunder in English foreign policy. Nothing but the smooth working of the machinery, and the absence of any hitch in what remained to be done, could have prevented the revival of the earlier bitterness. This hitch has occurred, and it is to be feared we shall see now an outburst of the opposition which a combination of good influences suppressed last year. Second, the Ministry is not as strong now as it was when the Treaty was made, and its weakness has been largely due to growing dissatisfaction with its prepations to give it effect. An outcry which Mr. Gladstone could have disregarded twelve months ago he can hardly so effectually disregard at present, and the assault on the "American Case" will probably serve as a powerful weapon to opposition. It is bad enough, they will say, to eat dirt in order to escape a kicking; but to eat dirt, and get the kicking, is something to which no nation can be expected to more than once.

If the Treaty should now miscarry, it will be a striking illustration of the difficulty of getting international questions before any tribunal that can be devised; and it will show that in our rejoicing over the gain to civilization which was made by the organization of the Geneva Board, we overestimated the reasonableness of man. For it must be remembered that the sole question which divides the two Governments is the question whether one party shall be allowed to ask the arbitration for the incalculable damages which he frankly acknowledges he has not the least expectation of receiving, and which the other party knows perfectly the arbitrators would never think of awarding. A frank and fair acceptance of the principle of arbitration would make Great Britirn indifferent to the contents of the American Case, provided she had confidence in the Board, for she would naturally say, the Board is as competent to pass upon the extent of the American claims as upon their nature. But the fact is, England has only yet reached the point of accepting arbitration on distinctly defined issues, and we doubt if any other nation has got much further. We are still at some distance from a state of things in which international disputants will throw down the facts before a court and ask it to say what are their rights and duties. In the meantime, both parties owe it to the great interests of civilization not to let the Treaty of Washington miscarry for any but substantial reasons. If nothing real is gained or guarded against by the claim for consequential damages, there ought surely to be some means found of disposing of it so as to save everybody's self-love.—*The Nation.*

HON. W. H. SEWARD.

A good many rumors have appeared in the papers about the health of Hon. William H. Seward, entirely contradictory in their nature, and the public are somewhat at a loss to know what is the exact truth. A friend of ours, who has lately visited Mr. Seward at his home in Auburn, states that Mr. Seward is in the enjoyment of remarkably good health; he spends each day as many hours in vigorous literary labors as most men of forty would care to do; he drives out every day, and spends some hours in pleasant social intercourse. In conversation Mr. Seward shews the vigor of early days, and when touching upon any theme of special interest he warms up to the subject until one is quite carried away with his eloquence. The central idea of Mr. Seward's life has been to benefit the generation in which he lives; he stood alone in the United States Senate demanding justice for the negro, when many who are now the loudest in demanding privileges for the colored people were pro-slavery to the last degree. It has been a fixed principle with Mr. Seward never to spend a moment's time in defending himself, but to allow his actions to speak for themselves; and how much more effectual it has proved than the hours and days and weeks and months spent by some Senators and Congressmen in personal explanations and defence of their own actions. Mr. Seward can now spend the evenings of his days with a full conviction that all the charges that malice or bitter partisanship have ever made against him have failed in any degree to weaken the confidence which his countrymen feel in him.—*Galaxy.*

The Davenport Brothers Caught.

The Davenport Brothers lately gave some psychic exhibitions at Ithaca, New York, but their tricks were sadly disarranged by some of the Cornell University fellows. A private letter says that some of the students, having a scientific turn of mind provided themselves beforehand with pyrotechnic balls containing phosphorus, so made as to ignite suddenly with a bright light. During the dark scenes when the Davenports purported to be, and as the audience supposed were, bound hand and foot in their closet or cabin, and when the guitar was floating in air and playing musically around, the aforesaid students struck their lights all of sudden, when the spirits were found to be none other than the Davenports themselves, who were dodging about the stage, brandishing the guitars, and playing the tunes. The music suddenly ceased, the committee declared the performance a humbug, and the players departed from Ithaca by the earliest train.—*Ex.*

Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags.

Mr. Joubert in his testimony before the Congressional Committee on Thursday, was asked to define what he meant by "Carpet-baggers and Scalawags," and in reply stated that it was men who came here from the North to hold office and make money; and then leave. He thought that one-half of the colored men in the Legislature were Carpet-Baggers. Mr. Joubert thus defines himself, for he is a Carpet-Bagger, if ever there was one, he was a strong Union man during the war, and fought for it (with his talk). His mouth-piece must have suffered severely, spouting for the Union. He then went on to say that at one time he had considered Col. Casey a Carpet-Bagger, but as the Colonel had settled in the State he no longer considered him such. From this we would infer that Mr. Joubert does not consider himself a carpet-bagger as he too has settled in the State, but perhaps he has not made sufficient to leave, and until then, considers himself above the colored carpet-baggers of the Legislature. The colored men of the Legislature no doubt, feel complimented by such remarks from a would-be representative of their race. Mr. Joubert had induced his father to liberate all his slaves, but he (Joubert), had held two, because when he became their master, there was a law in the State that requires every man who liberates a slave to leave the State. Yet he fought, (talked) for the Union, and the freedom of our slaves, but thought it devolved upon him to hold two, and as he says, educated one, who is now his clerk. Mr. Joubert endeavored to extricate himself after it was too late. His cake is all dough.

Mr. Joubert says he does not consider Mr. Casey a carpet-baggar, because he had settled in the State, but did Mr. Casey come here for office? oh! no, but got one and in duty-bound settled down here, until he makes enough, when he will vamouse, he will then be denounced as a carpet-bagger, so probably will Mr. Joubert be, but until these gentlemen obtain all they can, they are not to be termed carpet-baggers. It is very probable that if the Custom house clique had any chances whatever in the coming contest, that Messrs. Joubert and Casey would never become carpet-baggers.

Mr. Joubert stated that "the colored people were politically afraid of their old masters," he probably had forgotten that he once was a master of slaves, but perhaps he only held them as slaves, to remain in the State, whereas, had he liberated them, he would have had to leave, again he says he thought the colored people were opposed to Governor Warmoth who fought for them, while he (Joubert) held them in bondage. Mr. Joubert's endeavors to lead the colored men to the belief that Governor Warmoth is not their friend, are to weak, as he will find out when Governor Warmoth is re-elected in November, by an overwhelming majority, and that too, by the vote of the colored men, when he (Joubert) will depart for France.—*Terrebonne Patriot.*

BAD COMAANY. — Poor company may be a little better than none. Bad company is certainly a great deal worse. Intelligence, prudence, purity, wisdom and truth in our associations, will tend to elevate and improve as in every good quality, while ignorance, rashness and folly are contagious, and many a person has been led to a moral and social ruin by the exciting influence of evil associates. Our tastes will largely decide the company we keep. Like seeks like, water finds its level, and when we find our associates tending downward, it is time for us to stop and inquire whether such association will tend to improve or degrade us in our own estimation, as well as that of others. Every person should endeavor to improve themselves that the world may be benefited by their living in it.

LIBERIA.

Are the colored men capable of self-government? That is the question. In this country there has not been time since their emancipation to test the experiment. On the Grain Coast of Upper Guinea, however, an experiment has been going on for about half a century, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, which affords a conclusive answer to that question. The Republic of Liberia is a free, representative government of colored men. Whites, so far, are excluded from the rights of citizenship. The President and Representatives are elected for *two* years; Senators for *four*. All citizens are electors when they are *twenty one years* of age, and *possess real estate.*

This colony for years has been attracting the attention of the civilized world. The success and rapid progress of the colony is a matter settled beyond dispute. As far back as 1848 Great Britain and the United States recognized the Republic, an example which has since been followed successively by Belgium, Prussia, Brazil and France (in 1854.) The population is over a quarter of a million.

Here then is the chosen spot to test the possibilities of a free civilized government of the negro race.

From 1823 its history was one of almost unvarying prosperity and domestic peace, until some time last year, when the first political difficulty occurred, which for a time threatened the destruction of the little Republic. We note it here, and now to show how the black man handles the question of civil war:

The constitution of Liberia fixes the Presidential term at *two* years. E. G. Roy, the President, liking the situation too well, undertook to extend his term two years more without going to the trouble of a re-election. He found it easier to make a simple proclamation that *he* would extend his term to four years. Now, according to all received traditions and notions, the negro ought to have yielded peaceably and stupidly to this tyranny. But he did not. The Legislature at once declared the act of President Roy unconstitutional and usurpation. Roy then forbade the regular election to be held for President, and took immediate measures to inaugurate a civil war or compel the people to submit.

Now let us white men mark the result and inwardly digest. Without violence or a drop of blood shed, the people quietly roused themselves, put Roy and his cabinet in prison, held their regular election and annulled all the illegal acts of the usurper and chose ex-President Roberts for the succeeding term.

Roberts was inaugurated on the 1st of January, and all is quiet on the coast of Guinea! If the advocates of the Monkey-and-Gorilla origin of the negro can do better than that we should like to hear the evidence, and it would not be much of a disgrace after all, if such are the result of low origin.

If this transaction does not prove the capability of the negro for self-government in all places and at all times, it certainly proves that it is nto impossible.

A NEW ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON. —Dr. Francis Lieber tells the following story of Washington. He and Jefferson had been discussing the question of a division of the legislative department into two houses:

"Jefferson one day visited Washington, and full as Jefferson was of French views and ideas of politics, and everything else, he zealously attacked the system of two houses. General Washington replied that Jefferson was much better informed than himself on such topics, but that he himself would adhere to the experience of English and American history. 'You yourself,' said the General, 'have proved the excellence of two houses this very moment.' 'I,' said Jefferson, 'how is that?' 'You have,' replied the heroic sage, 'poured hot tea from the cup into the saucer to cool it. It is the same thing we desire of the two houses.'"

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1872

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞We have once more had an indignant Democratic meeting, and enjoyed once again the *sic semper tyrannis* people, who rally under the banner of 76, under the Ku-Klux motto and under any thing else where they can secure cover.

NEW CAB ORDINANCE.—It is not without interest that our readers will learn that the City Council has passed and had printed the following ordinance regulating the hire of hacks and cabs about the city. "The tariff rates are as follows: For persons going one mile or less in a two-horse vehicle $1 each, and for each additional mile or less 75c. for each; for one-horse vehicles 75. and 50c. for each person; for two-horse vehicles by the hour $3 for the first and $2 for each succeeding hour; for one-horse vehicles by the hour $2 and $1 50.

Under the ordinance these rates will be in force from sunrise till midnight, and after midnight rates may be fixed by agreement of parties."

OLD DEMOCRAT SEEKING REPUBLICAN FAVOR.—"Dear Pinch, come now, lend us your influence to pass our little bill. We've always been your best friends. We support your views as eminently just. We think you are the leading man in the State and "thou shalt be Governor hereafter."

Mr. Pinchback indignantly : "No sir, that bill is an ingenious swindle —a fraud upon the people and a robbery of the State."

Democrat on the stump : "That fellow Pinchback is a most infamous character. He is the enemy of our people."

And thus it is, because Mr. Pinchback could not be cajoled into the support of schemes to plunder the State, he is slandered by the Democratic papers, the organs and representatives of the defeated "rings."

OFFICIOUSNESS, EFFRONTERY AND FALSEHOOD.

The *Times* well says of the *Picayune* people that they are "new luminaries that have suddenly sprung above the horizon and are madly careering through the firmament." This neophyte band, not content with unwarrantably and brazenly assuming to champion a cause long defended and contended for by their seniors in the Democratic ranks, are presumptious enough to attempt to constitute themselves advisers of the colored people. And, in a leader yesterday, replete with wanton mischief, shameless unscrupulousness and arrant demagoguism, are seeking to array one set of negroes against another set of negroes on the veriest pretences imaginable.

But like all such efforts from such quarters, it is doomed to ignominious failure. This one is false in philosophy, pitiably absurd in doctrine, inaccurate in history, erroneous in figures, and downright false in every proposition; and no wonder since the undertaking of knowing, or caring anything about the negro is so new and so strange to Democrats; and perhaps some margin of allowance ought to be made.

Mr. Pinchback is the special object of vilification; and why is he denounced and sought to be hunted down by these myrmidons of a party whose history and whose actions are not yet illumined with one single liberal or humane proposition in the interest of our race? Since when have these men taken any interest in what concerns the protection and improvement of the negro race?

Let us tell these men that colored men spurn their purely officious intermeddling in their affairs, when we know that it is solely for the purpose of disunion and disorganization.

Mr. Pinchback's position is not "an anomalous one." The fact that "he is a man of mixed blood" in no way affects either his position or his relation to his race or to the white people, who created the discriminations between us by being more cruel, more unrelenting and more barrous in their treatment to members of our race in proportion as we receded from the pure type. The attempt to array one class of our people against the other is so manifest a dodge, and so contemptible a piece of partizan strategy as to carry failure in its train. Mr. Pinchback is neither "urging a conflict of races" nor is there any such tendency in any of his acts in any relationship. The dissertation on the peculiar status of the mixed race and those who the *Picayune* is particular to say in italics held negro slaves in bondage, which were like most others only manumitted by war" possesses not one atom of significance as far as Mr. Pinchback is concerned ; he being like many others of "mixed blood" procreated by a slave holding father and occupying some time after his birth that peculiar anomalous position, so well understood by the *Picayune* people, of being the son and the slave of the same man ; and never at any period of his life holding any "negro slaves in bondage."

It is not true that even the class of colored men who were free before the war, are laboring to stimulate the discontent of the black man on the Levee against the white man who works with or employs him. It is not true that the right of suffrage was accorded to any kind of colored men in this State before the war. And it is not true that colored men did not desire to have "political rights." It is not true that the recognition and enforcement of the constitutional amendments have "been accorded and confirmed by the pledges of all parties and people in the South."

It is not true that our people ask "separate schools" for the education of their children. The mixed school is meeting with the hostility of such people as run the *Picayune*.

It is not true that Mr. Pinchback appeals to the black people to give him a seat at the Opera and where he may appear resplendent in white kids and diamonds, etc. Is it objectionable that a gentleman should appear in "dress circles" in appropriate costume? Were diamonds and white kids intended to be worn by those able to procure them or not? And is it more objectionable in Mr. Pinchback to wear them than it is for any other gentleman who might deck himself while hundreds of his kind might be "toiling for rent or victuals?"

It is not true that Mr. Pinchback is endeavoring to nominate himself successor of Mr. Dunn. Mr. Pinchback's thoroughly representative status has been long established and antedates even the deceased's. The position to which he has been recently elected was but in obedience to the dictates of claims long and universally acknowledged by his people and by the party whose free suffrages have elevated him.

And the maligners on the *Picayune* may be assured that their malicious efforts will be futile, their motives being too transparent, their new born zeal too phrenzied, and their advocacy too devoid of truth or of scruple.

INCONSISTENT.

The *Picayune* fusses around because Governor Warmoth does not whip the Legislature to pass the reform measures he had suggested in his messages, and in the same breath denounces the Governor for an attempt to influence the Legislature in any manner. Can you make one rule work both ways? The sole opposition to reform comes from the *Fag* party and the Democrats who presume that by temporizing and gibbering in the Legislature and defeating the enactment of reform, they can go the people and say, "Look now, Warmoth's Legislature will not enact reform." This is the dog-in-the-manger policy, which will not eat itself, nor allow any one else to eat. Who discovereed that the repeal of the objectionable bills was not accomplished by a quorum? John Ray. Who frittered away the time of the House in useless discussion and specially when it was time to take up Reform Bills ? The Democrats and *Fags*. Yet the *Picayune* growls because the *ipse dixit* of the committee of fifty-one which is no better and has no more authority than any "fifty-one" men that can be assembled together, is not immediately obeyed. Are these men citizens? Only nineteen of them are registered. Are they anxious for the public good? They were appointed to prove the City Council were bad, they found them wise rulers and honest men. Then they travel out of their record and attempt to bully the Legislature into passing laws that they suggest. How would this be considered in the Northern States?

RATHER HARD.

If reports be true, our friend, Col. Carter, deserves the commiseration of all newspaper men. As editor-in-chief of the *National Republican*, he is obviously responsible for what appears in the columns of the N. R. Now, it is said that he sees very little of the matter he may be called on to answer for before it is published, and there seems to be much truth in this, as during the Colonel's brief career on this paper he has been prompted to make several explanations "in justice" to different people.

The last instance of calling him to account, we are told, occurred two or three days ago when Mr. Carter endured the appeal to arms in vindication of an offence by one of the irresponsibles who scribble in his absence.

We dont think this is as it should be; and we take the liberty of reminding the colonel of a couple of lines of an old song, that

"Only those who make the quarrel
Be the only men to fight."

We hazard the remark, that in this event life would not be so likely to be jeopardized, and the tone of the paper would probably be a little improved.

☞A recent number of the *Houston Daily Union* furnishes the following encouraging items of information with reference to the success of colored laborers in Texas:

"From every part of the State we hear cheering accounts of the condition of the freedmen; while a few comparatively live a sort of vagabond life, the majority are doing admirably, fast building up permanent homes and developing into good citizens. A gentleman from one of the middle counties says that the freedmen have never worked better than during the last season, and as a general thing have been saving. He holds for safe keeping over $3000 in gold, certificates of deposit for some ten or twelve about his farm. He thinks there will be no difficulty in the labor system for the future if the planters will but extend to these people the confidence and help readily given to other laborers."

NIGHT SESSIONS. — The Senate passed on Friday last Mr. Barber's resolution to hold evening sessions, and they will commence to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞In the excitements which have recently absorbed so much attention, we omitted to furnish the readers of the LOUISIANIAN with the discision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Civil Sheriff C. S. Sauvinet against the coffee-house on Royal street. We publish it elsewhere in our present issue.

STICK A PIN HERE.

In our last issue we alleged that neither the Committee of Fifty-One, nor the *Picayune*, their peculiar organ, regarded Republicans white or black, as forming any part of what they denominate "the people ;" and that their invitation for *all* to attend was a mere pretence. We scarcely expected that out of their own mouths the most direct condemnatory testimony would so soon come. In accordance with public invitation the Republicans held meetings and proposed to avail themselves of the opportunity to mingle "with the people" and in concert expatiate on the situation, and discuss in calm and dignified earnestness the best means to effect the reforms and retrenchments so much clamored for. But no sooner is this resolved on and the fact announced than the "official organ" frowns down any such interpretation of the intention of the "Fifty-one." The "Radicals" are reminded that it is "a great piece of effrontery and bad manners for them" to contemplate any such thing ; a step so utterly foreign to all the calculations of "the organ" that it is compared to a "volunteer movement to unite with them" etc, etc, whereas these "Radicals" had only proposed to do what the Fifty-one had asked them to do.

How the acceptance of an invitation can be called "effrontery and bad manners," can only be understood by the Committee and their organ.

The whole thing resolves itself into this: The Committee of Fifty-One, and their aiders and abettors, are uncompromising Democrats and self-constituted representatives of the aristocracy created by riches, etc. Their every act and attitude are in perfect accord with their known and acknowledged proclivities. Their clamors for reform are in the exclusive interest of Democracy, and their assumption of leadership of the people, "without regard to race, or color," is both untrue in itself and hypocritical on their part.

These things being so well understood by the real people, the masses of the thinkers and honest workers, we were not surprized to find that these champions of their own cause, were left to manage their meeting their own way; and to add another to the list of unauthorized, inconsistent, "mass meetings" which have recently distracted the popular attention.

☞The disposition to interfere with the voices of the colored voters does not prevail now as much as it did formerly, but it still exists. Strong laws are required to check the manifestations of this spirit. If such a disposition is not so strong, what is the reason of it? Because it has failed to return the candidates elected. Talk of "the people's party," who, according to the *Times* are the people? Who do they mean, when they use the expression "Our people?" Do they intend to take in colored men? To nominate them to office? The people's party is simply a ring whose lines will be drawn close and whose stockade will exclude all but those who would play into their hands. Who advised the people not to be registered or vote alongside of the negroes? Do we not know who such advertisers were? The *Times* says, "most of the disturbances of the past have arisen from shameless Radical frauds." What it meant by "disturbances" is this. In 1868 sixteen men, all Republicans were killed in the week *before* election, when there were no "frauds" attempted. The *Times'* party have been beaten from the field once, and will be beaten again.

☞The *Picayune* contends in a laughable manner that Mr. Pinchback should be neutral, because his color is neither black nor white. In this, the "people's paper" shows its loyalty to the old democracy (now dead and buried) which graded everything in reference to color. Though they have taken the Republican platform, they do so to get the colored votes, but are down on any man of color no matter what his talents or capabilities. The colored men in this State are precisely what "our people" have made them ; then "our people" ought not to go back on their own manufacture. The creator should stand by the creature.

CASE OF EX-SECRETARY BOVEE.

On Friday last Governor Warmoth sent to the House of Representatives the following communication, containing a series of "grave charges" against Mr. Geo. E. Bovee while in the office of Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 16, 1872.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I find it incumbent on me to lay before your honorable body grave charges against George E. Bovee, Secretary of State. These charges are five in number, and are as follows:

First — That the said Bovee, Secretary of State, did promulgate as a law a pretended copy of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Crescent City Water Works Company; to define its rights and duties; to punish offenses committed against the franchises of said company and the public health," notwithstanding the fact that the said Bovee had been officially informed and well knew said act had not become a law in any of the modes pointed out by the constitution.

In support of this charge I submit herewith the printed proceedings in the suit styled "The State of Louisiana vs. F. J. Herron," No. 3556 on the docket of the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans. You will perceive from the testimony received in said suit that the act in question was not presented to me until February 27, 1871, three days before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

It is claimed on the part of Bovee that the bill was left at my residence on Saturday evening, February 25. Without entering into the question whether such presentation was regular and legal, it appears from the testimony of Bovee's own witnesses that it was past 11 P. M. on the twenty-fifth when the messenger bearing the bill arrived at my residence. The General Assembly adjourned March 2, 1871, at 10:30 P. M., as appears by certified minutes thereof. Furthermore, I addressed the Secretary of State a note, in which I informed him of the facts.

Notwithstanding all this, Bovee proceeded to promulgate an incorrect and spurious copy of the act in question as a law, in utter contempt of the constitution and in direct violation of his official duty. It is difficult to see how the conduct of the Secretary of State in this connection can be accounted for on any hypothesis than that of wilful and corrupt malfeasance in the office.

Second—I charge the said Bovee with having sold books belonging to the State, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

Third—That the said Bovee has sold and retained the proceeds of numerous copies of Walker's Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which were purchased by the State purely for the purpose of gratuitous distribution mong its officials.

Fourth—That the said Bovee has misappropriated a bond of the State of the denomination of $500, and the interest coupons to the same attached, which was, with others, sent to his office to be sealed and countersigned, as required by the law providing for their issue.

Fifth—I charge the said Bovee with having attempted to influence the vote of a Senator by offering him a bribe upon the floor of the Senate.

I submit the matter for your consideration and action, and request that the above charges be referred to a committee of your honorable body, that the said Bovee be cited to answer according to law, and that, if there be due proof of the charges against him, he be impeached and brought to the bar of the Senate for trial.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Immediate action was taken by the House, and in accordance with a resolution adopted, the Speaker appointed the following special Committee of seven, to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Bovee—T. G. Davidson, of Livingston ; W. B. Barrett, of Orleans ; M. Carr, of De Soto ; J. H. Bowen, of Orleans ; T. B. Stamps, of Jefferson ; M. Morris, of Ascension ; J. J. Barrow, of East Feliciana. The Committee will doubtless speedily direct their attention to this matter, and in a few days we may expect to have this important question disposed of.

☞To show how Democrats love Mr. Pinchback, one must reflect on the cause of their voting for General West, as laid bare in the Congressional Committee. "We (the Democrats) voted for General West because Mr. Pinchback would have been elected, had we voted otherwise."

☞The lobby has been obliged to back down. Take all old Democrats from principal, or agent in this lobby, and what would be left ?

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN :

Dear Sir—My attention having been called to an article in the *Grand Era* of the 10th wherein the Editor uses my name in a very unauthorized and ungentlemanly manner, and thinking some people might be inclined to believe the Editor, I would most earnestly recommend that before forming any conclusions the people do not judge to hastily. In the first place the Editor says I thrust myself forward to introduce a bill taking away for ever the Capitol from Baton Rouge, my birth place. Now it is true I have introduced a bill to build a State House and if the bill should finally pass and be approved by the Governor, the people will be very much benefitted. It will be an annual saving of a very heavy rent, and in time the State House will have paid for itself in the simple saving of an enormous rent. I am a rerpresentative of the people from the Parish of Orleans, and as such, I shall endeavor to do my duty to the people I represent. The building of a new State House will be a public benefit to one and all of the citizens of New Orleans,and as my residence is in the City of New Orleans and has been for years, it matters little where I was born. The Editor says I lay myself open to grave suspicions of having been tampered with by the New Orleans ring of corrupt speculators. The editor says this because he wants it seems to have the Capitol in Baton Rouge while I am a Representative of the people of Orleans and am trying to bring about an object which will benefit the citizens of this city one and all in many ways. The editor winds up by saying I am a renegade from Baton Rouge. Now as far as this is concerned it is a lie, a malicious lie of the editor's own political hatred, as I shall leave the people both of the city of Baton Rouge and New Orleans to judge with whom I have lived all my life in peace and good will.

I also see in the issue of the *Grand Era* of the 6th inst., a card slandering my mother and father. The gentleman who publishes it says he is a citizen of the 12th ward of the parish of East Baton Rouge, I request the editor of the *Grand Era* to show the gentleman's name in his next issue. The gentleman who publishes this card ought to become acquainted with my family before publishing anything to injure my political prospects in Louisiana. If the gentleman will publish his name in the next issue of the *Grand Era* I will deal with him kindly by cow hiding him all over the streets of Baton Rouge.

THOMAS MURRAY.

Parish Executive Committee.

IMPORTANT MEETING—WARD CLUBS REQUESTED NOT TO ATTEND THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

At a special meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party for the parish of Orleans, held on the sixteenth instant, the following preamble and resolutions, presented by P. E. Betchel, delegate from the second ward, were unanimously adopted, viz:

J. D. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of certain citizens, held in this city some two months ago, a committee of fifty-one persons was appointed to consider the necessity of financial reform in the administration of the State and city governments; and

Whereas, Said meeting of citizens was composed of persons without regard to party lines, and said Committee of Fifty-one was appointed to recommend financial measures of reform calculated to benefit the whole people; and,

Whereas, Although the said mass meeting was composed of both political parties, yet the committee appointed by the president entirely from the Democratic and

Whereas, The Committee of Fifty-one, instead of confining themselves to their legitimate duties, have occupied themselves with debating political measures in the interest of the Democratic party; and

Whereas, The *Picayune*, the organ of the committee and a Democratic journal, in an article published this (Friday) morning, February 16, informs the Republicans of New Orleans that the meeting called by the committee for to-morrow evening, February 17, is in opposition to the Republican party; therefore

Resolved, That the Parish Executive Committe does hereby give notice to the Republicans in the city of New Orleans that the so-called Citizens' Committee of Fifty does not represent the people of this city, but should only be considered as a political movement in the interest of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That notice is hereby given to the ward clubs that the committee is now making preparations for holding a mass meeting of the people to consider questions of reform.

Resolved, That in refusing to the Committee of Fifty-one our support we do not oppose any honest manner looking to the financial or political reform, not devised in the interest of a particular party.

Resolved, That we pledge our people to support every measure calculated to secure to every citizen his full and equal rights, and every measure looking to the decrease of taxation and economy in government.

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Orleans are advised to take part in the meeting called to assemble in front of the City Hall on Saturday night, February 17.

A FIT OF NEGROPHOBIA.

Senator Saulsbury, representing in the Senate of the United States the little State of Delaware, and by the way, an *old man*, belongs to the old school of Democratic politicians. The events of the last ten years seems not to have noticed, or have wholly forgotten. *In the* recent debate on the Amnesty Bill the venerable gentleman stretched himself to his full length, and brushing back his whitened locks that his Caucasian forehead might appear to the better advantage, "thanked God he belonged to a superior class of beings, upon whom their Creator had placed from the beginning of time the stamp of moral, intellectual, and physical nobility." He thus pictured the terrible consequences that would ensue to the white race if Mr. Sumner's amendment to the bill should obtain the force of law : "Not only would colored people thrust themselves into cars, and steamboats and hotel dining-rooms ; but tavern keepers, when the *house was full*, would put blacks and whites in the same bed (provided they were of the same sex,) and the curse of Canaan would invade the Christian Church, and show itself on the front seats. Worse yet, it would pollute the habitations of the dead and no man could feell the assurance that the remains of his father and mother would rest safe from the contamination of a negro grave." Assuming a manner of unusual gravity, and speaking in a half-prophetic vein, the Honorable Senator from little Delaware delivered himself thus : "I have heard of the man who digged a pit for others, and fell into it himself ; and who shall say that even Senators from New England may not yet have to eat the bitter fruit which they planted for the unfortunate people of the South."

This will do for Sen. Saulsbury. No one will doubt whether he is suffering from a violent attack of Negrophobia. He certainly has its symptoms. He may, for aught we know, be a very sensible man except when talking about colored people; yet, when the doctrine of human rights as applied to negroes disturbs his equanimity, he talks like a fool, if the above extract may be taken as fair specimen. Negrophobia, even in his case, as in every other, has no other foundation except that of a perverse education, stereotyping a false and unphilosophical sentiment upon the human heart. White children are not born instinctive despisers of

haters of black people. They contract the disease from those who have had it before them. They learn to associate color and condition as objects of common aversion; and thus it has come to passs that Negrophobia is a very general characteristic of white Americans, especially at the South, and too much so at the North. It is simply a mean, contemptible, and anti-democratic principle of educated *caste*, founded on color as the sign of condition. This is the whole difficulty with Senator Saulsbury; and he is probably now too old to get rid of it. If he had been taught in early years to treat colored people as human beings, by right of Nature his equals, to deal with them as such, and share with them in the common burdens and privileges of social and civil life, he would not have disgraced his own humanity, and equally the office he fills, with such a rigmarole of senseless froth. It so happens that in the charter of Nature colored men have just as many rights as white men, and hold them by a derivation and sanction equally divine and sacred. Let this one fact be accepted as a fundamental truth, and practically acknowledged, and all other questions as between the two races, will by a logical force take care of themselves. Colored people and white people will then stand upon their capacities and merits as human beings, each class having the same opportunity successfully to run the race of life. Equality of privileges and *rights* being granted to the *two races*, then, if one can run better than the other, so be it. There is no objection to the fact, if fact it be. There is no just ground of complaint because the fastest runners win the race. Those who have the most brains can do the best thinking, and secure to themselves its advantages. Justice does not demand an equality of condition and attainment where there is an inequality of natural powers; but it does demand that all men should have a fair chance to use the powers with which they are invested. Color, whether black or white, is but an accident of humanity, and hence no criterion of its elementary rights. When Senator Saulsbury shall have made this discovery, and shaped his moral sentiments to its requirements, as he probably will not in this world, he will be thoroughly ashamed of his recent speech in the Senate of the United States.

And, though Senator Saulsbury's remains may thereby suffer "the contamination of a negro grave," yet let Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill become law.—*Independent.*

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Civil Rights.

The Case of Sauvinet vs. Walker.

In the case of Sauvinet vs. Walker, appealed from the Eighth District Court, the Supreme Court through Justice Taliaferro has delivered the following opinion:

This is an action brought under the fourth section of the act of the Legislature approved February 24, 1869, entitled "An act to provide for carrying into effect the one hundred and thirty-second article of the Constitution of the State."

The plaintiff alleges that on January 20, 1871, in company with two of his friends, he called at the coffee-house of the defendant, and asked of the person in attendance to be furnished with refreshments, kept and sold there by defendant, a duly licensed coffee-house keeper; that he offered to pay the usual and customary price of such refreshments, and conducted himself in an orderly and respectful manner. That notwithstanding, the accommodations asked for were refused, and he was ordered to leave the house. That this refusal and ill-treatment, arose from no other cause or reason than that the petitioner is a man of color and on that account not to be furnished with the accommodations extended in that establishment, to others. The plaintiff avers that from the indignity thus wantonly offered to him, his feelings have been greatly outraged, and for the illegal and unwarrantable act of the defendant the plaintiff prays damages in the sum of $10,000.

The answer is a general denial.

The case was tried before a jury, but there was a disagreement, and no verdict rendered. The court thereupon under the provisions of act 23 of the statues of 1871, rendered a judgment of $1000 in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

There are numerous bills of exceptions found in the record, but their examination is not important in determining this case. Six of them relate to the formation of, and the judge's charge to the jury; the other two relate to the admission of testimony, and are not important. There was no evidence introduced on the part of the defendant.

All the material allegations of the plaintiff, we consider, are fully established. The plaintiff is shown to be a man of character and respectability; that he has frequently held public offices, and that he is now, and was at the time he was refused refreshments, in defendant's coffeehouse saloon, Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

It is clear that the refusal of the accommodations asked for was made solely on the ground that the plaintiff is a man of color. The defendant has therefore incurred the penalty of the act of 1869 (Acts of 1869, p. 37). We think the judgment is therefore correct.

From this opinion Justices Wiley and Howe dissented, on the grounds that the damages were excessive. Justice Wiley remarked:

"The question of damages with the District Judge seemed to have depended upon the color of the plaintiff; I think there should be no distinction. Furthermore, if defendant, instead of merely refusing the plaintiff a drink, had picked up a chair and beaten him half to death, the damages he would have recovered would probably not have exceeded $250. Shall a man's right of personal protection be considered less sacred than his right to receive a drink? I think the case should properly have been remanded for a new trial before a jury."

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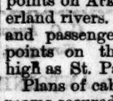

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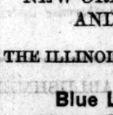

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1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
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AN OLD ANECDOTE.

It is related of Randolph that, during a horseback ride through the State of Virginia, he was annoyed by the impertinent questions of the keeper of a wayside inn at which he put up. He chaffed during the vening at the annoyance, but with the aid of philosophy and an occasional hot slang he avoided making any disturbance before he went to bed. In the morning the landlord again plied his questions, which Randolph submitted to until he had paid his bill.

"Which way do you go, sir?" said the inquisitive tormentor, as the statesman of Roanoke was mounting his horse to depart.

"Do I owe you anything?" he replied. "Have I not paid my bills?"

"Yes," answered the landlord promptly.

"Then," said Randolph, "it's none of your d—d business which way I go."

Saying which, he put spurs to his horse—as usual with horsemen, I believe—and galloped away. Before going many yards he came to the forks of two roads—one road led to the right, the other to the left. Being at a loss to know which one to take, he halooed back to the landlord, who was still standing at the door, inquiring which road to take.

"Mr. Randolph," yelled the landlord in reply, "you don't owe me a cent—take whichever road you d—d please!"

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much time and money is expended. There are so many things which is painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If in my quiet voyage of life I am caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sail, and, making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door. Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any farther. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex or annoy them, they set about searching and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by the heedless or illnatured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my head a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well-bread woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversations.

It was a favorite saying of Dr. Franklin's father in the old candle shop: "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings." No man ever lived more diligent in business than Benjamin Franklin, and no man ever stood with more of the dignity of upright manhood before kings.

Mark Twain's lecture was stenographed by a Pittsburg reporter and published. Mark took his little shot-gun and called on the reporter. The reporter said that he had been instructed to take it. "Yes," said Mark, "and if my pocketbook had been on the table you would have been instructed to take that too, I suppose."

Fun and Fancy.

—Some one called Richard Steele the "vilest of mankind." He retorted with proud humility, "It would be a glorious world if I were."

—A lemonless Irishman was observed one evening slicing a potato into his hot whiskey toddy.

"What are you about?" Charley inquired.

"It's punch I'm making, dear," quietly replied Pat.

"But what are you slicing that in for?"

"To give it a flavor."

"What, a potato flavor?"

"Sure, and isn't it a flavor, whether it's a limon or pitaty?"

—"I have come for my umbrella," said the lender of one of these articles, one rainy day to his friend.

"Can help that," exclaimed the borrower. "Don't you see that I am going out with it?"

"Well—yes,—replied the lender astonished at such outrageous impudence; "yes, but—but—but what am I to do?"

"Do?" replied the other, as he threw up the top, and walked off; "do as I did—borrow one."

—A dwarf said to a giant, "we have equal rights?" "Very true, my good fellow," replied the giant, "but thou canst not walk in my shoes." "Nor thou in mine," said the dwarf.

—An Emeralder, in writing his life says:

"He ran away early from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle."

—"Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean. Now what makes the ocean get angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often my son."

—"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hoped to see the day when every peasant would be able to eat bacon.

—What is the occasion of the bell ring, Tom?"

"Well, it was occasioned by somebody at the end of the rope."

—A wife complained to her husband that he sat up late at night.

"That is the last thing I do, my dear," was the reply."

—A lady of not very amiable temperament, rudely discharged her servant girl. "I will not only send you away." said she, "but will not even allow you to refer to me for a character."

"Thank you, ma'am," said the girl, "the only favor I can ask you is, that you will never mention my having lived with you, for if you do, I fear no one else will give me a place."

—The man in jail who looked out of the window of his cell and exclaimed, "This is a grate country," is now generally admitted to have spoken within bounds.

—Some person was asked why B stood before C? Because was the answer, a man must B before he can C.

—A professor at a university was lately dispatched because he regulated the astronomical clock to keep mean time.

—Horne Tooke being asked by George III whether he played cards, replied: "No your Majesty; the fact is, I cannot tell a King from a knave."

—The gentlemen so often spoke of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has obtained employment in a boiler manufactory.

—"Well, I have lost my lawsuit!" exclaimed a lady, with a sigh. "Oh, mamma, how glad I am," said her child, "that you have lost it; for it tormented you awfully."

—A physician boasting at a dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked—"Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

—Hogarth once having invited his friends to dine, painted upon the table a pie, a knife and fork, and underneath the Greek characters, representing, Eta Beta Pi.

—To cure Dyspepsia, take a new axe, put a white hickory handle in it, bore a hole in the top of the handle, fill the hole with gum camphor, and seal it up. Then take the axe and cut wood until the heat of the handle dissolves the camphor.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

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and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

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J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Mem phis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

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New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

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